Oxford Democrat.

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Book and Job Printing
PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

POETRY.

[From the Boston Weekly Museum.]

CALIFORNIA.

BY MRS. LYDIA H. SIGOURNEY.

The ships!—The ships!—how they bold they sweep
The fields of Ocean blue,
And like a flock of sea-gulls keep
Right on with their cumulous crew,—
The flickering light from the wondrous mines,
Is the star by which they steer
Round dear Cape Horn, where storms are born
Throughout the rolling year.

O'er San Francisco's arid glades
The adventurous exiles speed,
And the Sacramento's glittering banks
Ring to their trampling tread,—
While the Gold-King sits on his massy throne
Where he doz'd for many a day,—
"Ha! ha!" said he, "my realm shall be
As throughl as the Land Cathay."

His sceptre he raised o'er the motley band,
And their various fortunes eyed,
The Otahcetan's swarthy brow,
And the Saxon's port of pride,
And he gave them a draught, as their lots they rear'd
And struggled with famine's dart,
Of the deadly wine from his yellow vine
That doth ossify the heart.

Then the Gold-King laugh'd, and closer bound
The links of his mighty spell,—
"Lo! some shall leave their bodies with me,
And some their souls shall sell;
They come, they come, with the sleepless sound
Of a torrent's rushing swell,—
For the love of me, they have crossed the sea;
I love them, too, full well.

"See, the student hath turn'd from his classic clime
Where his laurels were budding free;
He grasps a spade in his lilly hand,
And all for the love of me.
I'll stamp my seal on his forehead fair;
And he shall be my slave,—
And clutch my hold of the heart-strings old
That are quivering o'er the grave.

"The wife may watch from her window long,—
Her children at her knee,
But I'll drive the nails in the coffin strong,
And fix fast they shall not see;
The maid, perchance, may her lover, meet
At their trysting place once more,
Yet a canker-spot his heart shall blot,
And eat it to the core."

Then he laugh'd so loud, that the echo fell
On the far New England shore
Where they smile the storm from the Mayflower fast
To the Pigrim rock of yore,
Yet if we trace them with golden cords
To bright celestial bowers,
How many we might, with the eye of thought,
And the strength of a sterile will.

And tears are there of those ancient sires
Who the great option held
That no act deeply evil may have birth
In Nature's workings of weal,—
If at the lowest spike of the farmer's hand,
As he drives the nails in the cradled bier,
With better care in this world of ours,
And brighter time at last.

BAD TEMPER.—The greatest plague in life is a bad temper. It is a great waste of time to complain of other people; the best thing is to amend our own: and the next best quality is to learn to bear with what we meet in others. A bad temper will always fire itself out, if it find no one to row at it: and this very knowledge is worth a trifle. Irascibility is very injurious to health, and so, in fact, is every morbid indulgence of our inferior nature. Low spirits, melancholy, dislikeness, disinclination for ordinary duties, discontent, fretfulness, even down to mental lassitude, indolence or despair—are very inimical to enjoyment in life, and every possible effort should be made to cast them all to the winds, and look unblushingly into the truth of the fact. It is astonishing what a little reflection will do. The fears are mostly imaginary, and with one dash of resolution may be overcome.

CONTENTMENT. It lieth in us, as we incline our minds, to be pleased or displeased with most things of the world. One that has fed his eyes with the rich prospect of delicate countries, as Lombardy, Anjou, where all the beauties and daintics of nature are assembled, will another time take no less delight in a wild and rugged prospect of high bare mountains, and fifty stories of steep rocks, as about the Grand Chartreuse, and the bottom of Ardennes, where the very horror contributes to the delectation. If I have been delighted to see the trees of my orchard in the spring blossomed, in summer shady, in autumn hung with fruit; I will delight again, after the fall of the leaf, to see through my trees new prospects which the bushy boughs hid before; and will be pleased with the sight of the snow candied about the branches, as the flowers of the season.—[Du Moulin.

POLITICAL.

Democratic State Convention.

This body assembled at the City Hall, Portland, June 28, 1849, at 9 A. M. Gen. PHILO CLARK, of Oxford, was chosen chairman for the temporary organization, and ALANSON B. CASWELL, of Farmington and LORENZO DE M. SWEAT, of Portland, were chosen Secretaries.

The Convention then adjourned to 10 o'clock.

At 10, the Convention re-assembled, and the following gentlemen were chosen a Committee on credentials, viz:—Bion Bradbury of Washington, George W. Towle of Aroostook, Oliver Frost of Penobscot, Benj. F. Tallman of Lincoln, Caleb R. Ayer of York, S. J. Anderson of Cumberland, Ephraim K. Smart of Waldo, Anson P. Morrill of Kennebec, Moses Sherburne of Franklin, James Bell of Piscataquis, Lyman Rawson of Oxford, and Joseph W. Leland of York.

The Convention adjourned to 4 1-2 P. M. to give said Committee opportunity to make their report. During the interval, highly spirited and eloquent addresses were made to the assembled multitude by various gentlemen.

At 4 1-2 P. M. the Convention was called to order, and the Committee on credentials not being prepared to make their report, adjourned to 6 1-2. Met according to adjournment, and not receiving the report of said Committee, again adjourned to 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. Friday, 8 A. M.—The Convention was called to order, and a message was received from said Committee, that they would report at 10 1-2. Adjourned to 10, at which time the Convention resumed its sitting, and at 12 1-4 the Committee came in and made the following Report:—

That the whole number of delegates claiming seats was 607.

That of these 607, there were 54 persons claiming to represent towns and plantations in which they do not reside.

And 21 persons claiming to represent unorganized plantations. Of these, 13 were from Aroostook County, 6 from Pennobscot, 3 from Franklin, and 2 from Somerset.

That the Committee were equally divided as to the right of the 54 and 21 to seats; but reported unanimously in favor of the others.

Mr Shepard Cary of Houlton, laid on the table the following order:

Ordered, That where the Committee have not otherwise agreed, all delegates who have presented credentials to this Convention, shall be allowed seats.

Mr Ephriam K. Smart of Camden, moved to amend by striking out all after the word "Ordered," and inserting—

That all plantations which the records in the office of the Secretary of State show to have been organized at the time of the date of the notice of the State Convention, are entitled to one delegate each, and that no person or persons be admitted as delegates to the Convention where no such record of organized plantations exists.

On motion of Mr Smart, the yeas and nays were ordered on this question.

The subject under consideration was suspended, and,

On motion of Mr Sherburne of Phillips, it was voted that no person be allowed to speak more than ten minutes, without leave of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Cary, the rules and orders of the House of Representatives of this State were adopted as the rules and orders of the Convention.

The consideration of the order introduced by Mr Cary, and of the amendment thereto, was resumed.

Mr Lot M. Morrill of Augusta, moved that the delegates from the 21 unorganized plantations be excluded from voting, under the 41st rule of the Convention, which prescribes that "No member shall be permitted to vote on any question where his private right, distinct from public interest, is immediately concerned."

Mr Bradbury of Eastport, cited the 39th rule which prescribes that propositions under debate, may be divided at the request of ten members, and moved to divide the proposition to amend Mr. Cary's order, so that the right of each of the 21 plantation delegates might be decided upon separately.

The chair decided that the proposition was divisible, and that all persons claiming to be delegates would have the right to vote upon the question, except the one whose case was immediately decided upon.

Mr Bradbury then moved that the question upon admitting Charles Bradford, of Plymouth grant, be first taken. The motion prevailed.

The yeas and nays were taken upon this question; he was refused a seat. Yeas 248; nays 253.

On motion of Mr. Lot M. Morrill, the rules were suspended, and the 20 other persons, claiming to represent unorganized plantations, were excluded, without division.

On motion of Mr Smart of Camden, the 54 persons claiming to represent towns, &c., in which they did not reside, were allowed to vote.

Mr Bradbury of Eastport then nominated Hon. ROBERT P. DUNLAP as President of the Convention; and he was chosen by acclamation.

Messrs Wm. C. Allen, Bion Bradbury, Leonard Jarvis, Hugh J. Anderson, Joshua A. Lowell and Joseph Kelsey were chosen Vice Presidents. The three former gentlemen declined serving.

Messrs David Dunn of Poland, George W. Towle of Presque Isle, Joseph W. Leland of Saco, Benj. Wiggin of Bangor, and E. Rice of Hallowell, were appointed to receive and count votes for a candidate for Governor, who proceeded with their duty, and retired for the purpose of counting votes.

Messrs Lot M. Morrill of Augusta Joshua Herrick of Kennebunk, Iddo K. Kimball of East Thomaston, James T. McCobb of Portland, Burnham Wardwell of Bucksport, John C. Talbot, Jr., of Lubec, Moses H. Pike of Norrigwock, Albert H. Small of Newry, Daniel Emery of Hampden, Henry E. Dyer of New Sharon, Joseph Kelsey of Guilford, Adams Treat of Waldo, and George W. Towle of Presque Isle, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention.

Messrs Ephraim K. Smart of Waldo County, Micah J. Talbot of Washington, Moses Sherburne of Franklin, Daniel C. Emery of Cumberland, and Alpheus A. Hanscom of York, were appointed to prepare a State Address.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to nominate a State Committee, viz: Messrs Allen Haines of Portland, Caleb R. Ayer of Cornish, James T. McCobb of Portland, Iddo K. Kimball of East Thomaston, Adams Treat of Frankfort, Anson P. Morrill of Readfield, Gilman Smith of Augusta, Lyman Rawson of Rumford, Philo Clark of Turner, Shepard Cary of Houlton, James Bell of Monson, Thos. C. Jones of Norridgewock, Oliver Frost of Bangor.

Mr Morrill of Augusta, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted by the meeting, but one member voting against them, when the negatives were called for.

1. Resolved, That, undismayed by the results of the recent presidential election, the democracy of Maine has continued confidence in the principles which constitute the basis of the National Democratic Republican party; that under the auspices of these principles our common country has enjoyed unequal civil liberty, and become distinguished in all the elements of national prosperity and power; and that the extension of the blessings of human freedom throughout the world is identified with and dependent upon the success and triumph of those principles.

2. Resolved, That the great leading measures adopted and triumphantly carried out by the late national administration meet our hearty approbation; that its enlightened principles of action with respect to other nations: its manly defence of the rights of the country in the war with Mexico; its signal victories over foreign and domestic foes; its prosperous negociation of peace, acquiring an enlarged area for the growth and developement of our institutions, and opening inexhaustible stores of mineral and agricultural wealth; and the successful establishment and triumphant vindication of its financial and commercial policy, justly entitle it to the gratitude of the nation and mark it as a proud era in the annals of our country.

3. Resolved, That although some of the measures which have constituted prominent issues between the democratic and the whig parties may not at this moment be subjects of exciting debate, still the fundamental principles on which the two parties have respectively acted, remain unchanged, and will inevitably exhibit themselves hereafter either in new issues growing out of those principles, or in the revival of questions of national policy, which the force of public opinion has temporarily settled.

4. Resolved, That in view of the considerations stated in the foregoing resolve, the only safeguard for our free institutions and for the continued prosperity of our country, is to be found in adhering, with constant vigilance, to the landmarks of our party, as laid down by the immortal JEFFERSON, and observed by his republican successors; and in avoiding all forms of political organization which involve a compromise or waiver of any of the principles of the democratic republican faith.

5. Resolved, That the present Whig party, which was elevated to power upon the strength of solemn pledges to "proscribe proscription," to banish party distinctions and bury party prejudices, and to bring on an era of moderation in political principles and action, but which, having attained power, immediately entered upon a system of proscription for opinion's sake, the most ruthless, extensive and indiscriminate, exhibits itself true to the ancient instincts of that party whose early history was marked by the enactment of the alien and sedition laws, and whose principal members have been well described by one of its distinguished leaders as actuated by "a hatred of all better men than themselves."

6. Resolved, That the statements made by Gen Zachary Taylor, prior to his election, that he was "not a party candidate," that "if elected he would not be the President of a party," that he had "no enemies to punish and no friends to reward," and the subsequent declarations in his inaugural address, that he would "endeavor to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable differences in political opinion," together with his recent acts, exhibit him as alike perfidious as a citizen and treacherous as a public officer, and afford just occasion for the sternest rebuke of the American people.

And, whereas, the President of the United States, in his Inaugural Address, declared to the nation that he should make "honesty, capacity and fidelity, indispensable pre-requisites to the bestowal of office, and the absence of either of these qualities should be deemed sufficient cause for removal" from office; and whereas, removals from office by him, after this declaration thus officially and solemnly made, amount to an impeachment of either the capacity or integrity of the parties removed; and whereas, he has removed a large number of Democrats in all parts of the Union, including, in this State, every Democrat without exception who held office within his control; therefore

7. Resolved, That when the President shall submit his nominations to the Senate for confirmation, it will become the duty of that body to vindicate our fellow citizens, whose reputations have been libelled by his acts, and to convict him of the violation of his deliberate pledges.

8. Resolved, That the institution of human slavery is at variance with the theory of our government, abhorrent to the common sentiment of mankind, and fraught with danger to all who come within the sphere of its influence; that the federal government possesses adequate power to inhibit its existence in the territories of the Union; that the constitutionality of this power has been settled by judicial construction, by contemporaneous exposition, and by repeated acts of legislation; and that we enjoin upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to make every exertion and employ all their influence to procure the passage of a law forever excluding slavery from the territories of California and New Mexico.

9. Resolved, That although the exercise of the power of excluding slavery from the territories of this Union, has received the sanction of every republican administration, yet it involves a principle which has never formed a part of the distinctive creed of the national democratic republican party; and from the nature of the case it cannot be made an element of that creed.—The only "common ground," therefore, which can be occupied by the democracy of the several States in respect to it, is one of absolute and unqualified toleration of opinion and action.

10. Resolved, That while we most cheerfully concede to our southern brethren the right, on all occasions to speak and act with entire freedom on questions connected with slavery in the territories, we claim the exercise of the same right for ourselves; and any attempt, from any quarter, to stigmatise us or our representatives for advocating or defending the opinions of our people upon this subject, will be repelled as an unwarrantable act of aggression upon the rights of the citizens of this State.

11. Resolved, That the members of this Convention have received with emotions of profound regret, the melancholy intelligence of the death of JAMES K. POLK, late President of the United States; that we most sincerely sympathise with the widow and relatives of the illustrious deceased in their affliction, and that we are deeply sensible of the loss sustained by the American people in the removal from earth of an eminent statesman, a devoted patriot, an ardent friend of the Union, and an honest man.

On motion of Anson P. Morrill of Readfield, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the Hon. Philo Clark, for the able, faithful, and impartial manner in which he has presided over the preliminary organization.

Mr. Dunn, from the Committee appointed to receive votes, then came in and reported that the whole number of votes was 593

Necessary for a selection	297
John Hubbard had	355
John Hodgdon	235
John Anderson	2
Manasseh H. Smith	1
Anson G. Chandler	1
Alpheus Lyon	1

And that JOHN HUBBARD, of Hallowell, was duly nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor at the coming election.

Mr. Bradbury of Eastport, offered the following resolve, which was passed by acclamation:

Resolved, That, entertaining entire confidence in the integrity and ability of the Hon. JOHN HUBBARD, we do unanimously present him to the democracy of Maine as their candidate for Governor.

Mr. Bradbury of Eastport, then presented to the Convention the following letter from Hon. John Hodgdon.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
PORTLAND, June 28, 1849.

To the President of the Convention—

Permit me, sir, to express the wish you to the Convention my grateful acknowledgements for their liberal support on the present occasion.

A nomination has been made in conformity with party usages, of a man worthy to fill the executive chair, and I can in no way better requite the obligations imposed by the generous devotion of my friends, than by uniting with them, in pledges of cordial support, to the nominee of the Convention.

I not only do this, but am prepared to go further; and while I can never fail to cherish political friendships, I would bury past enmities in an eternal oblivion.

Is there any reason why we should not all meet in September, as friends, at the polls?—May not the wall of partition that has unhappily divided us, now be broken down, and the democracy of Maine, without a sacrifice of principle, stand united upon the platform established by Col. Benton, in his appeal to the people of Missouri.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN HODGDON.

Mr. Smart, of Camden, then moved the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That we entertain the highest respect for the Hon. JOHN HODGDON of Houlton, and that we regard him as an able, gentlemanly and honest man, and we cheerfully express our entire confidence in his unquestioned patriotism and sound democracy.

Mr. Cary of Houlton, moved the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That future State Conventions be called upon the basis of the gubernatorial democratic vote of the preceding year.

The committee appointed to nominate a State Committee reported the following, and the report was accepted:

Kennebec,	Greenleaf White, *Chairman.*
Cumberland,	Allen Haines.
York,	Caleb R. Ayer.
Lincoln,	Iddo K. Kimball.
Hancock,	Arno Wiswell.
Penobscot,	Oliver Frost.
Oxford,	Lyman Rawson.
Piscataquis,	James Bell.
Somerset,	Robert Hunter.
Franklin,	Moses Sherburne.
Aroostook,	Shepard Cary.
Waldo,	Adams Treat.
Washington,	Bion Bradbury.

On motion of Mr. McCobb of Portland,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered the Hon. Robert P. Dunlap for the able, faithful, and impartial manner in which he has presided over its deliberations.

On motion of Mr. Morrill of Augusta,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered to the city of Portland, for the use of the City Hall, and to the citizens of Portland, for the hospitality and kindness uniformly extended to the members.

On motion of Mr. George H. Robinson of Pittston,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be presented to Alanson B. Caswell and Lorenzo De M. Sweat, Secretaries, for the acceptable manner in which they have discharged their duties.

On motion, voted, That the committee on the State Address be authorized to publish the Address, when prepared, in the public journals.

On motion of the same gentleman, all the democratic newspapers in the State were requested to publish the record of proceedings of this Convention, and also the State Address.

The Convention then adjourned without day.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP, *President.*
ALANSON B. CASWELL,
LORENZO DE M. SWEAT, } *Secretaries.*

WANTED, A FEW FINE YOUNG DEFINITIONS! We beg to furnish the following to the next Supplement or new Edition of *Johnson's Dictionary* that may be published, or perhaps "*Walker's*" would be more appropriate:

Director. An individual systematically employed in obtaining money on false pretences for Railway or other Public Companies.

Cooking. Figuratively applied to accounts, means that process by which profit is made to figure as loss, capital as revenue, debt as increase of means, and expenses as income.

Confidence. Never ask where money comes from so long as you get it.

Want of Confidence. Finding a sudden diminution in your dividends.

Testimonial. A mark of the homage, which men whom money has made, pay to the man who has made money.

Bubble. Figuratively, a scheme for sudden wealth, which men always abuse others for running after, and always run after themselves.

Success. The test of the virtue or vice of conduct.

Enterprise. Contempt for those considerations which prevent rogues in *posse* from becoming rogues in *esse*.

Roguery. Being found out.—London Punch.

THE BEST FRIEND.—The most agreeable of all companions is a simple, frank man, without any high pretensions to an oppressive greatness: one who loves life, and understands the use of it; obliging alike at all hours: above all, golden temper, and steadfast as an anchor. For such a one we gladly exchange the greatest genius, the most brilliant wit, the profoundest thinker.—Lessing.

It is a fair step toward happiness and virtue, to delight in the company and conversation of good men, and where these cannot be had, it is better to keep no company at all.

Who is the most unfortunate speculator mentioned in the Bible? Ans.—Jonah, because he went a whaling and got regularly sucked in.

A COLORED DUEL.—A duel between two colored gentlemen—a regular built affair—conducted according to the most strict and punctilious provisions of the code of honor, came off last week. The fight took place with pistols of the most improved fashion, at sunrise, on a small branch of the Metairie road. We do not know what the origin of the difficulty was, except that one of the parties, to use the phrase of one of the spectators, "was crossed in lub by de oder, and dat him hona must lub satisfaction."

We have learned from one who was present at the combat, the particulars as they transpired. They are substantially as followers:

After having taken their stands, one of the seconds noticed, that owing to their positions, the sunbeams set his principal to winking and rolling his eyes. This was sufficient ground for interfering, and he calls out to the other second with—

"I say, I puts my weto on dat posishun—it's agin de rules ob all de codes ob hona dat I see. De tractio'n ob de sun shines rader two sewere, and makes my principal roll him eyes altogedder too much."

"Wy, wy, look here, didn't we chuck up a dollar for de choice of ground, and did'nt I get him myself?"

"Yes, I knows you did; but den fair play's a jube, and I'se no notion of seein' my friend composed upon, and loose all the vantage."

Well, I'se no notion as you is, and I 'sists on settlin' the matter just as we is—and——"

At this juncture a friendly cloud settled the matter at once, by stepping in between the sun and the belligerents.

The first two causes took their position, and all the little preliminaries being settled, each one took his pistol ready cocked from his second. Both manifested a terrible degree of spunk, although a sort of blueish paleness spread itself over their black cheeks.

The second who was to give out the fatal order which might send them out of this world, now took his ground. Raising his voice, he began:

"Gemmen, your time am cum."

Both signified their assent.

"Is you ready? Fiah! one—two—three."

Bang, pop, went both pistols at once, one ball raising the dust in the middle of the road, while the other took a "slantindicular" course among the bystanders, fortunately without hitting any one.

It was now time to interpose, and one of the seconds set himself about it. After a little conversation, the challenged darkey stepped forward and said to his antagonist—

"Nigga, is you satisfied?"

"I is."

"So is I, and I's glad to get off so. Next time dey catches dis child out on such a foolish exhibition as dis, dey will fotch me, dat dey will do, for sartain."

"Dem's my sentiments edzackly," retorted the other. "When your onmortal instrument of def went off I declare I thought I was a gon child; but I's so happy now—gosh, let's shake hands, and go back to our abocation."

In five minutes time all hands—enemies, black friends, white and all—were on the road home to work, perfectly satisfied with the sport of the morning.—[N. O. Pic.

A GAY IRISHMAN, a short time since, arrived at the Hotel de Suede, in the Rue de Richelieu, Paris, and having a quantity of dirty linen, sent for a washerwoman, and told her to pick it up from the floor. Shortly afterward the washerwoman returned, and to the traveller's great surprise, put into his hand a number of bank notes, which had been negligently left among the linen. The Irishman was very grateful, and strongly urged the young woman to accept a reward for her honesty; but she resolutely refused to do so, and seemed quite humiliated at the offer. Some days afterwards a marriage was celebrated at the church of St. Thomas d'Aquin, which attracted a vast number of persons. It was easy to perceive from the dress and manner of the bridegroom, that he was a foreigner, and from the timid and embarrassed deportment of the bride, that she did not belong to the same class as her intended, and that it was decidedly a marriage of inclination. The above anecdote got into circulation among the crowd—in a word the bride was no other than the young washerwoman, whom the Irishman had thought worthy of sharing his fortune and destiny.

DRY WOOD FOR FUEL. One cord of wood well dried, will give more heat during its combustion, which may be availed of for use, than two and a half cords which has not been so dried. Therefore, never burn wood the same year it is cut, nor if practicable to prevent it, should wood ever be exposed to wet from rains, dews, etc. The burning of peat in what are called air-tight stoves, illustrates this principle very clearly. If peat be only so much dried as to merely burn, the amount of heat given off will be but slight: but if previously baked in an oven and then burned in a stove, its sides will generally be found to be red hot: and if the draft is regulated so as to retard its burning, until the quantity of heat radiated is equal to that obtained by the burning of the unbaked peat, the same quantity will last two and a half times as long

AUTHENTIC FROM CALIFORNIA.

A despatch from Washington, dated Saturday, says the late news from California, say up to the 18th May, has been confirmed by a letter from Mexico and Mazatlan, received by Mr. Parrott, our consul from the latter place now here.

The causes of the riotous proceedings in California are attributed to the disappointment of the inhabitants hearing that congress had adjourned without extending the laws of the land over their territory. They could no longer bear such neglect. Mobs, it seems were organized at all the drinking houses, to express their indignation at such unparalleled neglect on the part of the government. The effects of an over indulgence in liquor afforded the materials for a general outbreak, Gen. Smith and his officers endeavored to quell; but, after exhausting his patience, and despairing of being able to put an end to the innumerable crimes publicly committed, had, for his own personal safety, taken shelter on board the ships of war in the harbor. If such be the order of things in San Francisco, what may we expect to hear from the gold diggins?

Much discontent is manifested, on the part of the Americans and Californians, that the rich deposits of gold are thrown open to foreigners, who are arriving, in regular organized and armed parties from all places on the Pacific, for the sole purpose of digging and carrying away gold. Such is the influx of foreigners, that, from Mexico alone, 50,000 have gone. There is some reason in this complaint. The gold deposits in California should, and must, be preserved for the use of our own citizens, and interlopers, the scum of other countries, be prevented, by law or force, from landing with the view of digging and carrying from the country the gold. Should such an order of things exist long the whole of the immense beds of gold will be taken to the four winds, to the manifest detriment of both the government and citizens.

It would not be amiss were the odium of all these misfortunes to fall on the heads of a certain fanatical party, composing the majority of the last congress. May they never reoccupy their seats as representatives of the United States! There is a great deal to do and be done for California by the next congress. I regret to say that nothing will be done till then.

There is a probability that the Mexican government will shortly be overthrown. Santa Anna is expected back. The Indians of Michoacan, Jalisco, Queretaro and the state of Mexico are up in arms against the whites, butchering them right and left. The opposite party will no doubt, take advantage of these disorders, to bring on the overthrow of Herrera's government.

Some fifty persons have arrived at Mazatlan from California, who gave a most deplorable account of the state of the country. They found the Yankees too much for them, even at their own game—mining. There will be no more emigration from Mexico. The placers of Sonora are drawing people in that direction. They are said to be richer than those of California.

The Mexican commissioners had arrived in Tepic, where they were rusticating.

Robert Miller has been committed at New York to answer for firing the Astor place opera house at the late riot.

RECEPTION OF FATHER MATHEW.—Yesterday being the day appointed for the reception of this distinguished individual, often spoken of as the "Apostle of Temperance," the municipal authorities, under the direction of the common council, proceeded, with a number of invited guests, on board a small steamer provided for the occasion, from Castle Garden Pier to Staten Island, where Father Mathew has been staying since his arrival, to escort him to the city. The welcome was a hearty one, and worthy of the metropolis of the Empire State. About 2 o'clock the boat left the wharf at Castle Garden. On arriving at Staten Island, the committee went on shore and awaited the arrival of Father Mathew, who shortly afterwards made his appearance, proceeded by the members of a temperance society with their band. Alderman Haws on the part of the committee then addressed the reverend father, who replied in appropriate terms.—He then went on board the steamer, where he was addressed on the part of the board of aldermen, and on the part of some temperance societies. The boat then left on its return to the city, but instead of coming direct to the point whence it started, it proceeded up the East river, the whole length of the city, returning, and making a similar excursion to the opposite point on the North river, thus giving the honored stranger a full view of the extent and situation of our island home. The company were landed at Castle Garden pier about 5 o'clock. Shortly afterward, the large amphitheatre of Castle Garden was crowded to the utmost capacity, to witness the ceremony of the mayor extending to Father Mathew the hospitalities of the city.

Father Mathew made a brief reply to the mayor. After the ceremony a procession was formed, the various societies being accompanied by their bands and banners. It moved amid thousands of spectators from the Battery up Broadway. On arriving at the city Hall the common council conducted Mr Mathew to the governor's room; from the balcony of which he addressed the citizens assembled in the Park, who received him with the greatest demonstrations of applause. The ceremonies of the day being concluded, Mr Mathew was escorted by the committee of arrangements to his quarters in the Irving House. Here the company sat down to dinner at 8 o'clock, and toasts were drank in cold water.—Journal of Commerce.

The following is said to be the rates of dinner bill furnished a California pilgrim during a short stay at Rio Janeiro: Six Eggs $12 00; One Beefsteak 12 00; Radishes 6 00; Bread 12 00; One bottle Wine 10 00; Segars 4 80; Coffee 1 00; Milk for coffee 2 00; total $60 80.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, JULY 10, 1849.

Oxford County Convention.

The Democratic Republicans of the several Towns and Plantations in the County of Oxford, and also the Towns and Plantations composing Oxford Senatorial District, are requested to send Delegates to a Convention to be holden at the Court House in Paris, on *Wednesday, the twenty-second day of August next*, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of selecting candidates for Senators and other County Officers to be supported at the ensuing election.

All Towns and Plantations which give fifty Democratic votes, or a less number, will send one Delegate each; over fifty and under one hundred and twenty-five, two; over one hundred and twenty-five and under two hundred and fifty, three; over two hundred and fifty and under four hundred, four; over four hundred, five Delegates each.

Per order of the County Committee.

June 16, 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN HUBBARD,

OF HALLOWELL.

NOMINTION FOR GOVERNOR.

The name of the nominee of the Democratic State Convention may be found in its appropriate place. Nominated by, and in the name of the entire Democracy of Maine, fully represented by their delegates in Convention assembled, he will, we are persuaded, be supported by the Masses at the polls, with a zeal, an enthusiasm, and an unanimity, that will ensure his triumphant election by the People to the high office of Chief Magistrate of the State, to which his acknowledged honesty, unbending integrity, and commanding talents, so eminently qualify him to honor and adorn.

Old Oxford, we are confident, will roll up one of her old fashioned majorities for JOHN HUBBARD, of Hallowell, in September next.

We copy the following articles as embodying the spirit of the Press in relation to the nomination:

[From the Augusta Age.]

Wherever the name of JOHN HUBBARD is known, his name is the synonym of manhood, one of statesmanship. Wherever known, he is loved, honored, revered—he is *loved*, for his many amiable, social qualities—*honored*, for his high-souled integrity, his manly frankness, and straight-forwardness of purpose—*revered*, for his unwavering devotion to principle, his love of justice, his high-toned American feeling. A firm, a consistent, a *radical* democrat, openly and undisguisedly so, he commands the love of his political friends, and challenges the respect and admiration of his political opponents. Although flatly disagreeing with them politically, his opponents cannot fail to respect the politician and the man, because he boldly unfurls his banner to the breeze, states his principles to the world, and fearlessly "fights his battles in the sun." A Democrat by instinct and habitude of thought, as well as in name, the large circle of personal friends brought into communication with him *professionally*, as well as the large number of political friends endeared to him by close party associations, will rally to his support; the first, because they know him to possess an honest heart, if not a sound practical head, and the latter, because they know him to possess sterling *honesty*, both of heart and head, morally and politically.

Never a politician in the technical and lower acceptation of the term, yet always actively such, in the higher and more enlarged signification of the phrase, Dr. H. has, from his youth up, by voice and by vote, proclaimed his attachment to the principles and organization of the Democratic party—although never seeking, and rarely consenting to accept, the honors of official life—his *profession*, of which he is the ornament, and at the head, in this section at least, if not in the State, demanding his whole attention, and affording him a higher pecuniary remuneration than the emoluments of office could possibly promise.

He was, however, most unexpectedly to himself, at the time of his consenting to stand as a candidate, and greatly against his own interest, declared entitled to a seat in the Senate of this State from the Kennebec District, in 1843, by reason of a portion of the electors of the district throwing away their votes in a vain attempt to nullify the laws of the State. As a member of the Senate, he earned for himself a high reputation, being distinguished for the same noble characteristics which have made him so much beloved and represented in private life.

The Convention has presented to the Democracy of Maine a strong and most unexceptionable nomination for the office of Governor. Against the private or political character of the nominee, the shafts of partizan malice will be hurled in vain. He is emphatically a man of THE PEOPLE and FOR THE PEOPLE. The Convention has done its duty. The PEOPLE will do the rest. They will rally with union and alacrity, from one extreme of the State to the other, around the unfurled banner of HUBBARD and DEMOCRACY. They will, by their free, unbought suffrages, elevate him to the office of Chief Magistrate of Maine—a position he is fitted to fill with distinguished ability and credit to himself, and to the high honor and advantage of the State.

[From the Portland Argus.]

It is rarely that a Convention presents two men of so high ability and unexceptionable character. Our candidate for Governor, of whom it is now our duty more particularly to speak, is one of the oldest men of the State.—He is an accomplished and thorough physician, commanding in his profession the leading business on the Kennebec. He is not a hackneyed politician, but is nevertheless a sound trustworthy democrat, ready to lend aid to the people when they demand it, or the popular cause requires it at his hands. He has never been an office seeker or an office holder.—In the year 1843, we believe, he was in the Senate of Maine, he took at once a leading and influential position. His mind is rapid in its conclusions, but the conclusions are almost invariably correct.—In short, Dr. Hubbard has no aristocratic fancies or habits, either in manners or modes of plain thought; but he is a plain, thorough-faced, strong-minded, determined democrat of the Jeffersonian school—just such a man as the yeomanry, the mechanics, the capitalists, the professions, may all be proud to work for and vote for.

[From the Saco Democrat.]

The nominee of the Convention, Dr. JOHN HUBBARD, of Hallowell, possesses in an eminent degree the qualities requisite to form an able Chief Magistrate. To talents of a high order, he adds great firmness, experience and practical good sense—undoubted integrity and undeviating attachment to the principles and measures of the democratic party. United in the support of such a man, the democracy of our State can hardly fail of a signal triumph next fall over their old opponents the Federalists.

[From the Belfast Journal.]

Without in the least disparaging the merits and claims of the distinguished gentleman who was the favorite candidate of a minority of the convention, we cannot refrain from congratulating the democracy of the state, that the choice of the convention has fallen upon a candidate so eminently deserving their support and favor, and who possesses so many claims to their respect and confidence.

Dr. Hubbard, though heretofore but little in public life, has been long known as a steady and consistent supporter of democratic principles, and an active and efficient advocate of democratic measures and candidates. Devoted to the cares of a laborious profession, in which he occupies a distinguished rank, he has yet always found time and opportunity to interest himself in the political questions which have agitated the country, and to aid, by his great personal influence and character, in maintaining the supremacy of those just and liberal principles which are the pride and boast of the republican party.

Endowed with a sound and discriminating mind—deeply read in political history, and thoroughly imbued with the maxims and policy of the party whose standard bearer he has become, his nomination cannot but prove acceptable and popular to the democracy of the state. To men of all shades of political opinion, his great personal worth,—his irreproachable private character, and his straight-forward and manly independence, both in public and private life, will commend the nomination as one eminently "fit to be made." With such a candidate we anticipate an easy victory.

[From the Bangor Jeffersonian.]

We hail the selection with pride and pleasure. Dr. Hubbard is emphatically the man of the people and the man for the times. The enthusiastic support accorded to him in the section of the state where he resides, is a testimonial in his favor of which he may well be proud.

Dr. Hubbard was born in the town of Readfield. His father was an eminent physician and a Republican of the Old School. After practising his profession in Virginia a few years, Dr. Hubbard settled in Hallowell where he now resides. Sprung from democratic stock, Dr. Hubbard has ever been true to the democratic faith. He is now about fifty years of age. In private life he is a model of every virtue. In largeness, strength, comprehensiveness of mind, he will more nearly resemble Gov. King, than any other who have succeeded him. Fearless, independent and magnanimous, he will be above the influence of cliques or persons. Unhackneyed in the ways and arts of politicians, and uncmbarrassed by pledges and commitments, he will go into the chair of state "*with no friends to reward, no enemies to punish, and nothing to serve but his country.*" With such a man at the helm, the interests of Maine have nothing to fear.

In making these remarks we would not be understood as disparaging the highly respectable gentleman who was the choice of a large minority of the Convention. The support which he received was such as any man might be proud of, and we are sure that among all the members of the convention, there was every disposition to acknowledge the vigor of his intellect, the kindness of his feelings, and the amenity of his manners.

We are not surprised that many of our eastern friends should have preferred an eastern Governor. Such a preference was natural; but we are sure that if they knew Dr. Hubbard as well as we do, they would feel that every just right of the east will be safe in his hands. He is a man of too large a mind and too large a heart to be tied down to the interests or prejudices of any locality. His range of vision will embrace *the whole State*, and within the range of the duties of the office of Governor, he will foster the interests of every part of it, with an impartial hand.

ANOTHER HEAD OFF. James F. Bragg, Jr. Esq. Postmaster at Andover in this county, has been removed, and Ezekiel Merrill appointed in his stead. Cause: Bragg is a democrat.

In 1853 we expect friend Bragg will give 'em "a little more grape," and perhaps what Taylor gave the Mexicans at Buena Vista also.

☞ The County Commissioners of Oxford County will hold an adjourned Session at the office of the County Treasurer on Monday, the 16th inst.

Frederick G. Smith left his home in Worcester on the 9th of May, visited his friends in Waterford, Me., and took the cars at Portland for Boston May 16, since which his friends have heard nothing of him. He had a little money and some gold watches with him for the purpose of trade.—Boston Post.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS—WELD.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republicans of Weld held on the 23d day of June, 1849, in pursuance of public notice given by the town Committee, for the purpose (among other matters) of choosing delegates to attend the Senatorial Convention in the Fourteenth Senatorial District, and also of selecting some suitable person in the Franklin portion of said district to be recommended to said Convention as a Candidate for Senator.

ISAAC TYLER was chosen Chairman, and JOEL PHINNEY, Secretary.

Isaac Tyler, Simeon Parlin and Timothy E. Fogg were chosen delegates, and Orville White and Solomon E. Foster, Supernumeraries.

HARRISON STORER, Esq., was unanimously selected to be recommended to the Convention for nomination as a candidate for Senator, after which the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in HARRISON STORER, Esq., of Carthage, as a true democrat, a man of strict integrity and ability, who, if elected to the Senate will be faithful to the interest of the State, and an honor to his constituents, and as such we cheerfully recommend him, and hereby instruct our delegates to use all fair and honorable means to procure his nomination.

Resolved, That the proceeding of this meeting relative to the nomination of a Senator, be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Oxford Democrat.

ISAAC TYLER, Chairman.

JOEL PHINNEY, Secretary.

DR. COOLIDGE—AGAIN.—The Thomaston Gazette says—"We have good authority of pronouncing it [the story of Dr. Coolidge's body being disintered by his friends] utterly *false!* A letter has been received by the officers of the Prison, from North Livermore, the place where Coolidge's friends now reside, stating that the excitement in that town was so intense, that hundreds of assembled for the purpose of disinterring the body, a committee of seven were chosen to examine it, among who were two physicians intimately acquainted with the subject in his lifetime, and they UNANIMOUSLY PRONOUNCED IT THAT OF VALAROUS P. COOLIDGE!

An official statement of the whole affair is being prepared.

The Bangor Courier publishes a correspondence between a committee of the City Council of Bangor and Gen. Taylor. The committee invited him to visit Bangor when he comes north this summer, and he tells them he shall be glad to accept their invitation but gives them no encouragement that he shall.

The Hon Geo. M. Dallas has been chosen, and has consented, to pronounce the eulogium upon the life and character of the late President of the United States, James K. Polk, before the democratic citizens of Philadelphia, who are about making a suitable demonstration of respect to the memory of the distinguished deceased.

THOMAS W. DORR.—A resolve to restore this true man to his civil and political rights passed the Rhode Island House of Representatives recently by a majority of one. The next day it was laid on the table by the Senate, and will probably lay there until the Algerines are regenerated and Christianised, when there may be some hope of man enjoying his rights in little sister Rhoda.

☞ It was not the least of the inconsistencies of the whigs to hold Gen. Taylor up to the world as a peace man. We shall soon begin to believe he is if the administration does not stop the proscription of so many old and maimed soldiers who had received offices in part as a reward for their services to their country. The New Haven Register says that Benj. Merritt, one of the defenders of Stonington, in the last war, has been removed from the light-house on Captain's Island, for political reasons only. This is only one of many.

Col. Benton is to make a speech in Missouri, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. The convention to take this great enterprise into consideration, which was to meet at Memphis, on the 4th of July, has been postponed to some time in the fall. Mr. Benton was among the earliest friends of this enterprise, which is to become a "fixed fact."

ANNEXATION IN CANADA.—The spirit of annexation prevails to a great extent in Canada, and its friends are urging measures tending that way, very warmly. A member of the city council of Quebec proposed a measure looking to annexation to the United States,—another member accused him of it, he crossed the room, and knocked him down.

At Portland Mrs Caroline M. Swett has been found guilty of trespass in damaging the greggery in which her husband obtained too much liquor. The jury advised a lenient sentence.—The defence her counsel set up was temporary insanity!

"It shall bruise thy head and thou shalt bruise its heel," has been carried out by Rev. Mr. Smith, of Peoria Co. Ill., who killed 230 snakes with his own hand, 19th ult.

Samuel Bradley, Esq., a distinguished citizen of Saco, died last week, of typhoid fever. He was 47 years of age, and was noted for his talents, public spirit, and social virtues.

☞ More recent intelligence from California does not confirm the reported rupture between Gen. Smith and the inhabitants of San Francisco.

FOREIGN NEWS.

On Wednesday, the 4th inst., the Canada arrived at Boston bringing one week's later news. Up to the evening of the 21st ult., no news had been received in Paris of the entry of the French into Rome. An attack will not probably be made before the 16th or 17th June, when the news of the failure of the conspiracy of the 13th in France would reach that place, and probably induce the triumvers to recapitulate.

The *Gazette* of Lyons, of the 20th, states that a telegraphic despatch from Marseilles has been received, as they were going to press, announcing to the Prefect the entry of the French into Rome.

This news is to the 13th ult., up to which period the Romans had maintained their position, as they have from every account to the time of the sailing of the Canada.

The attempted insurrection in Paris had been entirely quelled, as also a serious disturbance in the city of Lyons. Private secretary from the Pope is reported to have reached Paris, with a letter from his Holiness to Louis Napoleon, expressive of his regret at the bombardment of Rome.

A tremendous battle had taken place in Hungary, but accounts are rather contradictory concerning to which side victory inclined. The London *Globe*, of the evening of the 22d, says.—"We have intelligence from Vienna to June 16. The great news is, a tremendous encounter with the Hungarians. The Austrians and Russians are said to have been completely defeated, and to have left on the field the fabulous number of 23,000 killed. This battle took place on the 13th, 14th and 15th, on the large plain between Roab and Wischbaag. It lasted 61 hours. The loss of the Maygers is stated at 8,000. The Austrians were commanded by Haynau; the Russians by Rudiger, and the Hungarians by Georgey.

A letter of the 13th ult. from Cracow, mentions an affair between the vanguard of the Magyers and the Russians within the Gallicians, frontier of Jordanow. The Russian Colonel Magden was killed, two hundred Cossacks were cut off and taken prisoners. Another letter of the 15th, from Cracow, mentions, as a report, an engagement at Eng-Pass, between the advanced guards of the Russians and Bem. The Russians, numbering 6000, were beaten.

In the German States bordering the Rhine, where a general insurrection is going on, the Prussians have now advanced, and a struggle has taken place at Manheim, the result of which was not known.

In regard to England, we have nothing of special interest. From the market reports, there has been little change in the state of business affairs during the past week. Money is still plentiful, and discounts easy.

In Ireland and Scotland the Cholera in less severe than it has been. In Paris the daily number of deaths by this disease had decreased from 650 to 150.

FRANCE.—Paris is quiet. The principal participators in the late demonstration of the Red Republicans, with exception of Ledru Rollin and Boichot, are in custody, and will be tried at Versailles in August. They are charged with a design of overthrowing the government and establishing a new system, social and political.—At Lyons, in consequence of forged news that Louis Bonaparte and his government had been overthrown, and Rollin made dictator of Paris, the people collected on the 15th, took some of the military points, and a general battle ensued, in which the loss of life was severe, and the people fought against the government troops with desperate valor.

HE SCARY.—The Austrians and Russians are said to have been completely defeated, and to have left on the field 23,000 killed, in a battle fought on the 13th, 14th and 15th, on the large plain between Roab and Wiselbaag. The fight lasted 61 hours, and the loss of the Magyars is stated at 8000.

ITALY.—On the 14th the French made a breach in the wall, and a portion of their troops entered the city of Rome. On the 12th, Gen. Oudinot again appealed to the Triumvirs to surrender, and also issued a proclamation to the people, to seduce them from their support of the Republic. The reply of the Triumvers would not have dishonored Rome in her best days. "In execution of the orders of the Assembly and of the Roman people, we have undertaken the engagements defending the standard of the Roman Republic, the honor of the country, and the sanctity of the capital of the Christian world.—*We will do so.*" This noble reply was to be answered by a bombardment on the 15th.

Thomas F. Marshall has taken the stump in favor of emancipation in Kentucky. He came in contact a short time since with a pro-slavery clergyman, named John L. Walker, who said in a speech that he did not desire any change in the moral and intellectual condition of Kentucky.

Marshall replied that he did not doubt the Rev. gentleman's sincerity, for if he had desired an improvement in the morals of his fellow-citizens, he would not have left the pulpit to become a pro-slavery, political candidate: and if the intellectual condition of the people were improved, they would no longer tolerate such a minister as he.—[Boston Bee.

ACCIDENTS ON THE FOURTH.—At Malden, about half past four o'clock in the morning a young man, named Andrew Gould, was instantly killed by the bursting of a log charged with gunpowder by himself and others. He stood, when struck about sixty feet from the log. The parents of Gould live in Porter, Me., to which place his body was carried for interment.—Boston Post.

Punch says that presence of mind is a good thing in case of a railway accident, but absence of body is better.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A RECOMMENDATION.

At a season when the providence of God has manifested itself in the visitation of a fearful pestilence, which is spreading its ravages throughout the land, it is fitting that a people, whose reliance has ever been on his protection, should humble themselves before his throne; and, while acknowledging past transgressions, ask a continuance of divine mercy.

It is, therefore, earnestly recommended that the first Friday in August be observed throughout the United States as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer. All business will be suspended in the various branches of the public service on that day: and it is recommended to persons of all religious denominations to abstain, as far as practicable, from secular occupations, and to assemble in their respective places of public worship, to acknowledge the infinite goodness which has watched over our existence as a nation, and so long crowned us with manifold blessings; and to implore the Almighty, in his own good time, to stay the destroying hand which is now lifted up against us. Z. TAYLOR.

Washington, July 3, 1849.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.—We read in one of the Paris journals—"One of the military innovations that have marked the war in Hungary, is the employment of the Austrian fire-rockets. These rockets have been ably directed, not against towns, but against bodies of troops.—There have also been used, both in the Austrian and Hungarian armies, portable rockets, carried by corps of foot bombardiers, able to march with the infantry. Each man carries three of these small sized projectiles. Another man carries a rest, framed of wood, on which the rocket is placed and directed. The Austrians have been the first to bring into practise to so great an extent this new and terrible means of destruction. It has been stated that these congreves, employed in a battle, ranged by the Austrian bombardiers, who have practised them for many years, have produced a tremendous effect, particularly upon the Hungarian masses of cavalry. They are tubes of wrought iron brought to a point, pierced with holes, and filled with incendiary matter, and are so charged as to emit above them, at the end of their flight, small streams of liquid fire. Their sharp, hissing sounds are much more terrifying to the horses than the noise made by the passage of the bomb-shells, and one of them is quite enough to throw a whole squadron into disorder. The Hungarian army, having found large stores of these rockets in the arsenals which fell into their power, have freely made use of them in all their attacks upon towns, and battles upon plains."

THE MAN WHO FIRED A PISTOL AT THE QUEEN.—W. Hamilton, bricklayer, aged 23, who fired at the Queen, with powder only, to alarm her, plead guilty, said he wanted notoriety, and was transported 7 years but not flogged.

This item, from the late foreign news reminds us forribly of the great value attached by many people to "notoriety," which now-a-days may be more properly termed "popularity." Let a man acquire notoriety by deeds of villainy, which should shame the orthodox d—l, and with the depraved class of community his claim for reverence by them may be counted as certain—more especially if through policy he apes the character of a "moral reformer," and through the press or the pulpit undertakes the stupendous work of setting to rights the affairs of this world. The position such men hold in the minds of all intelligent beings, is far more ludicrous than the one in which Don Quixotte was placed when attacking these ravishes of virginal innocence, the windmills. However, justice is not generally slow in ending the popular career of such *quasi* philosophers.—N. Y. Pathfinder.

POPULAR MEDICAL ERRORS.—CORNS.—That a corn has roots. The common idea is that a corn grows from its roots as a tree does, and therefore it is necessary to extirpate the roots before a cure can be accomplished. The advertisements of corn-cutters are often a good deal amusing. We saw one the other day that took a different view from that commonly adopted. The advertiser began by stating that corns had no roots, but he went on (by inadvertance we suppose) to add that there were no such things as corns, and concluded by a list of charges for removing them. When a part is a good deal exposed to pressure, the cuticle becomes hardened, just as it will at the ends of the fingers in those who play on the violin: besides this, the papillæ of the subjacent true skin becomes enlarged, and give the appearance of roots, when a section of a corn is made. This is all the mystery. So that, let us eat as we will, if we continue to wear tight boots and shoes, the corns will speedily re-appear. The kind of shoes which ladies are in the habit of wearing, which merely cover the toes, and therefore make all the pressure bear on that part, are exceedingly objectionable, especially where the shoes are pointed and the leather strong.

SOUND MEDICAL ADVICE.—A lady, very much afflicted with nervous complaints, went to consult the celebrated surgeon, Abernethy. The rough and caustic manner in which he catechised her, so discomposed the fair one's weak spirits, that she was thrown into a fit of hysterics. On parting, she put the usual fee into his hand, in the form of a $1 note and a shilling. Abernethy pocketed the note with one hand, and with the other presented the shilling to her, saying, gravely, "Here, madam, take the shilling, go to a toy shop, buy a skipping-rope, use it every day; it will do you more good than all my prescriptions."

LEAP YEAR.—"It takes three springs," says the Comic Almanac, "to make one leap year."

Dr. Randall, of Vassalboro', in a communication to the Maine Farmer, states that he has used spirits of turpentine as a remedy for the poison of Ivy or Mercury, with good success.—When the whitish pimples begin to appear, and the burning, itching sensation commences, he rubs spirits of turpentine on the parts affected, and it gives immediate relief. He has tried it repeatedly.

Our readers probably well remember says the N. H. Patriot the base libel of the federal press in 1844, charging that the grandfather of Mr. Polk was a *tory* before and in the Revolution.—No paper was more industrious in circulating and reiterating this *known lie* than the New York Tribune. That paper now proves its own mendacity in that case by the following declaration in regard to Mr. Polk's ancestors:

His connexions were members of the old Revolutionary party who had aided and and favored independence before and during the War of 1776.

There was a disgraceful riot in Baltimore on the 4th. A party of colored persons, who had gone out to spend the day, were attacked by a party of white rowdies. The colored party were severely beaten, and driven off the ground.—They left behind several banners and other articles of innocent enjoyment, which were destroyed by the white rowdies.

The 4th in Washington was celebrated upon the grounds east of the capitol. The President and cabinet were there, with very few others.—U. S. Attorney Fendall delivered an oration, and George Watterson reported encouragingly of the progress of the Washington monument.—$90,000 have been subscribed, $33,000 spent, and $500,000 more are wanted to complete the work.

ALARM IN MONTREAL.—A despatch from Montreal, dated the 6th. at evening, says:

"A meeting of the British Club has been held this evening, to form a branch of the League.—There was a large attendance. The magistrates directed the troops to be on the alert, but all was quiet."

The last words, to President Bonaparte, of the distinguished Marshal Bugeaud, of France, whose death by cholera is reported, were as follows:—"Get out of this Italian business as fast as you can, and make war on Austria."

Medicinal uses of the Wild Cherry.

Every since the settlement of America, Wild Cherry has been known to possess very important *medicinal virtues*. Every body knew this fact, but nobody knew how to extract its essential properties. Every mother gives Wild Cherry tea to her child n for worms, for *colds*, and for most every disease; and adults throughout the country are in the habit of making a compound of Syrup of Wild Cherry barl and other ingredients, to be used in spring as an antidote to complaints incident to that changeful season. It is found by experiment that the *wild cherry* possesses even far more important qualities than was ascribed to it. For the first stages of *Consumption, Asthma*, no matter of how long standing, *Coughs, Lung Complaints*, etc., *it is proved to be the best medicine known to man*. Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a chemical extract, combined with a similar extract from Tar, which enhances its value. Its success in *curing pulmonary diseases*, in *almost every stage*, after our best *physicians* could do no more, has astonished the faculty, and led them to confess that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry possesses a power heretofore unknown among medical men.

☞ None genuine without the written signature of I. BUTTS.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Pratt, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally. 2w10

More Cures of Seated Consumption!

Important Revelations of Physicians and Druggists.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 1, 1845.

DR. BRADLEY—Sir—The astonishing sale of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam obliges us to order a further supply. Please send us by boat, a sufficiency for six months. We can give you, if you desire it, certificates from numerous individuals who have not only been relieved from Asthma, Colds, and Coughs, but from those who have been confined to the

FIRMLY SEATED CONSUMPTION!

—and literally snatched from the grave! As a remedy for such complaints, we firmly believe it has never been surpassed.

Yours, PECK & SPEAR.

SACO, Me. May 25, 1847.

DR. BRADLEY:—DEAR SIR—The Hungarian Balsam is, beyond all question, a most perfect and admirable preparation for Diseases of the Lungs. I have used it in my family, and in my professional practice for more than two years, with the most unform and entire success, as a cure of *severe Pulmonary Diseases*, and I can conscientiously recommend it to all who are afflicted, as the most CERTAIN REMEDY for such diseases with which I am acquainted. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK I. STORER, M. D.

D. F. BRADLEY, 129 Washington st., sole Agent for the United States and British Provinces.

Pamphlets respecting this Great English Remedy may be had gratis of J. K. HAMMOND, the only agent in Paris.

June 19, 1845. 4w7—eptDFBB

MARRIAGES.

In South Paris, 8th inst., by Wm. Wing, Esq., of Waterford, MR. OSMAN Z. COLE to MISS ALMIRA H. CHANDLER, both of that town.

Accompanying the above notice we received a beautiful slice of the bridal loaf. May the donors long live in the enjoyments of the bliss of the married state, and never have cause to regret their consummation." They remember the Printer in the days of their happiness; may they prosper continually.

In Woodstock, by Sidney Perham, Esq., Mr. Joshua B. Hammond of Crystal Plantation, to Miss Jeannette A. Cushman of Woodstock.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, Leonard Cummings of Albany, County of Oxford and State of Maine, mortgaged to me Francis Cummings of said Albany, his heirs and assigns, a certain tract of land situated in Albany aforesaid, as per his said Deed dated April 12th, A. D. 1845, and recorded in the Oxford Records, Book 71, page 335 with reference thereto will appear, and whereas said Francis Cummings thereafter by due form assigned and transferred to me, the subscriber of Fryeburg in said County, said mortgage Deed and debt thereby secured, now, therefore, I hereby give notice that I foreclose said mortgage for condition broken. JOSEPH COLBY.

Fryeburg, July 9th, 1849. 3w sept 88 10

Caution.

WHEREAS, my wife BETSY, left my bed and board on or about the 21th day of November, 1847, and has not since returned, this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting, having ample provision for her support. DAVID FINERY

NORWAY, June 2d, 1849 3w9

FARMERS' *Own Insurance Company.*

THE WASHINGTON COUNTY Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

Policies Running Five Years.

With a Guarantee Capital of more than $100,000, and a large Surplus Fund for the Payment of losses, without assessment. And having more than 50,000 Members.

AND is now issuing at the rate of 50,000 Policies per year. It insures none but the safest kinds of Property, and is prohibited from insuring in exposed parts of Villages and on any kinds of Mills, Shops, or Machinery, that are considered hazardous, or taking over $2,000 in one risk. This company insures for a term of time, from one to five years, and the rates do not exceed on most kinds of Farm Houses, and Personal Property, $5 per $1000 for five years. On the premium notes no assessments have ever been made, and there is but little probability that any will be made during the continuance of the Policy. Farmers may insure their Hay, Grain, Live Stock, &c. for full value, the year through. Many Barns with the improvements are destroyed by lightning, (without insurance,) and which often occurs after the crops are in. Let no Farmer be so unwise as to be without insurance on his Barn and contents, however distant that alone it may be, when the expense is so very small as it will be by insuring with this Company.

☞ Those whose policies with other Companies are about expiring, and all others, will find it for their interest to call on the Agent.

All losses will be settled with promptness and liberality. The Company agree to settle all matters of difference in the neighborhood where the loss happens. WM. E. GOODNOW, Agent

[copt6 16] For Oxford County.

General Agency Office,

NO. 3, BRICK ROW,

Norway Village, Me.

HOUSES, Stores, Shops, Farms, Wood Lots, Building Lots, bought, sold, exchanged or rented.

INSURANCE on LIFE and HEALTH; on Buildings, Stock in Trade, Libraries, Furniture, Hay, Grain, Live Stock, &c. against loss by fire, through the best of New England Offices. Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, and various similar Instruments executed at short notice.

☞ Every call at the office promptly attended to, and the patronage of citizens and strangers respectfully solicited. WM. E. GOODNOW.

July, 1849. copt6 19

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled:

THE President & Directors of the Buckfield Branch Rail Road Company, would respectfully petition your Hon. Body to increase the Capital Stock of said Company to the amount of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. We would represent that a survey and estimate of the second division of said road has been made, and it is found that the present amount of capital stock of said Company will be insufficient to complete said Road. We would therefore pray that you will increase the amount to the aforesaid sum, to enable the Company to fully comply with the conditions

VIRGIL D. PARRIS } For the Board
Pres't of the Co. } of Directors.

June 29, 1849.

State of Maine.

IN SENATE, June 26, 1849.

ON the Petition aforesaid, *Ordered*, That the Petitioners cause an attested copy of their Petition, with this Order thereon, to be published one week in the Oxford Democrat, the last publication to be three days at least, before the first day of July, 1849, that all persons interested may then appear and show cause, (if any they have,) why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Read and accepted. Sent down for concurrence.

DANIEL T. PIKE, Secretary.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, June 26, 1849. Read and concurred.

E. W. FLAGG, Clerk.

A true copy—Attest:
DANIEL T. PIKE, Secretary of the Senate.

BOWLING SALOON!

THE subscriber has purchased the elegant Bowling Saloon in this Village, at which place he will be happy, at all proper hours, to entertain all persons wishing to indulge in the pleasant and innocent recreation of Bowling. The Saloon is managed on the purest temperance principles, and in accordance with the strictest rules of morality generally.—All gaming, loud and indecent talk and indecorous conduct being absolutely prohibited. And finally, all who wish to engage in a little sportive exercise, can here find an ample retreat to do so, with nothing to mar the sensibilities of the most fastidious.

E. H. STEVENS.

Norway, July 3d, 1849. 10

Farms and House Lots for Sale.

ONE Farm situated in the town of Paris, lying two miles South of South Paris Village, containing 80 acres of well proportioned mowing, tillage, pasturing and wood land; and on the same is a house, shed, and barn. Price, $1000.

Also, one Farm lying three miles North of said Village in Paris, containing 60 acres of pasture land, including 15 acres of thrifty wooded land and a good orchard. This is very pleasantly situated, and will be sold for $800, terms of payment being liberal

Likewise, a large Farm containing 300 acres of land and some buildings, lying 2 miles North of said Village. Price $5,00. Terms of payment easy.

Also, in South Paris Village, 14 acres of desirable land for house lots, and good buildings on the same suitable for two families.

Likewise, two small houses and one acre of land situated on the main road leading from Norway to Bethel, 1 1-2 miles from Norway Village, a desirable location for a mechanic.

Also, ten house lots in Norway Village.

For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber.

WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway Village, July 2, 1849. copt9

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, RICHARD SMITH, then of Dixfield in the County of Oxford, on the twenty-first day of October, A. D. 1845, by his Deed of Mortgage of that date, recorded with Oxford Records Book 72, page 28, conveyed to the subscriber certain premises situate in Dixfield Village, consisting of the house and lot formerly occupied by said Smith, to secure the payment of one hundred and sixty-three dollars 50-100, with interest annually, payable in three years from the date of said Mortgage; and whereas, the conditions of said Mortgage, have been, and now are broken, the undersigned claims to have a foreclosure of the same in accordance with the Statute in such case made and provided.

ARABELLA CARTER.

Dated at Paris, June 21, 1849. 9

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue, on *Wednesday, the first day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M.*, at the Store of Thompson & Swasey in Canton in said County, all the right of

JACOB M. STUBBS,

of said Canton, his in equity to redeem all and any part of the Real Estate which was conveyed to him by Hosea Beason by deed dated the twenty-seventh day of December, 1847, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 84, pages 4, 5 & 6, the whole premises constituting the late homestead farm of said Hosea Beason, in said Canton, a part whereof is under mortgage from said Stubbs to said Beason on one undivided half of said farm. Reference is had to said records for a more particular description of the premises. JESSE DRUM, Dep. Sheriff.

Canton, June 21, 1849 3w8

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

CYRUS COLE, Executor of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM COLE, late of Buckfield in said County, deceased, having presented his third account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner in said County, on the twentieth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

SAMUEL NOURSE, late of Waterford,

in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

SAMUEL C. WATSON.

June 26, 1849. 10

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

ELI M. CARTER, Administrator of the estate of SAMUEL BEAN, late of Newry in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Bethel in said county, on the seventeenth day of September next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

HEZEKIAH and HIRAM BRYANT, named Executors in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of EDWARD B. BRYANT, late of Turner in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

9 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

LORING COPELAND, Guardian of CELIA COPELAND and other *minor* heirs of SETH COPELAND, late of Turner in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his Guardianship of said minors,

It was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner in said county, on the twentieth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

ON the petition of EBENEZER EAMES, Guardian of BENJAMIN CARTER, minor son of TIMOTHY CARTER, late of Bethel in said County, deceased, representing that he has received an advantageous offer for certain real estate situate in said Bethel, belonging to his said Ward and described in his petition on file in the Probate Office, and therefore praying for license to accept of said offer:

It was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Bethel, in said county, on the seventeenth day of September next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same shall not be granted. GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

ON the Petition of TABATHY DUNHAM, Widow of LEMUEL DUNHAM, late of Hartford, in said County, deceased, praying that Commissioners may be appointed to set out her Dower out of the real estate of said deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the fourth Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

9 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

ON the Petition of SARAH PRESCOTT, Widow of SAMUEL B. PRESCOTT, late of Lovel in said County, deceased, praying for allowance out of the personal property of her late husband,—

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford in said county, on the sixth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

9 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administratrix of the Estate of

ELLIS BRIGGS, late of Livermore,

in said county, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

HANNAH BRIGGS.

June 26, 1849. 9

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

JONATHAN MOWER, Administrator of the estate of MARTIN RECORDS, late of Turner in said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of two hundred dollars, and therefore praying for license to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, (as a partial sale thereof would greatly injure the residue,) for the payment of said debts, incidental charges, &c:

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the fourth Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

ON the Petition of JOHN MOULTON, of Porter, in said County, praying to be appointed Administrator of the Estate of SARAH MOULTON, late of said Porter, deceased,—

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Fryeburg in said county, on the seventh day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the Estate of

ELLIS BRIGGS, late of Livermore,

in said county, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

HANNAH BRIGGS.

June 26, 1849. 9

To the Honorable County Commissioners for the County of Cumberland, at the session to be held at Portland, in said County, on the first Tuesday of June, A. D. 1849.

THE undersigned, Selectmen of the town of Bridgton, in said County, in behalf of the inhabitants of said town, and in pursuance of a vote passed at a legal meeting of said inhabitants, respectfully represent, that the County Commissioners of the County of Oxford, in the year 1844, located a road from Lovell village to the west end of the Moose Pond Bridge, in that part of Denmark which is now Bridgton, that said road was accepted by said County Commissioners, at the term held in December, 1844, which location was on the petition of B. Crain and others; and that afterwards on a petition of a Committee of the town of Sweden to said Oxford County Commissioners, said location was changed, which new location was accepted by said County Commissioners, at the September Term, 1846: And that by an act of the Legislature the line between the town of Denmark, in the County of Oxford, and Bridgton, has been so changed that a portion of said road is now within said town of Bridgton, and County of Cumberland, and we further respectfully represent that the present location of said road is not for the public convenience, and is not required by the public good: Wherefore, in behalf of the inhabitants of said town of Bridgton, we respectfully pray that after due notice to all persons and corporations interested, to wit, the towns of Lovel, Sweden and Bridgton, said route may be examined by the Commissioners of Cumberland and Oxford Counties, and said road may be discontinued in whole or in part or said location changed so as to strike said Moose Pond Road at some other point as the public good and the convenience of all concerned therein, shall on examination require.

JACOB HAZEN, } Selectmen of Bridg-
E. T. ALLEY } ton, in behalf of
REUBEN BALL, } said town.

Bridgton, June 1, 1849.

State of Maine.

CUMBERLAND, ss.—At the Court of County Commissioners begun and holden at Portland, within and for the County of Cumberland, on the first Tuesday of June, Anno Domini, 1849.

ON the foregoing Petition it being satisfactorily shown to the Court that the petitioners are responsible, and that a hearing is expedient, it is hereby *Ordered*, That the County Commissioners will meet at the house of Dana Smith, in Bridgton, on the Fifthdays of September A.D. 1849 at 10 o'clock A. M., and that the petitioners give notice to all persons interested, by causing attested copies of said petition and this Order of Court thereon, to be served upon the town Clerks of Lovel, Sweden and Bridgton, and also upon the Chairman of the County Commissioners of Oxford County, and also by posting up copies of the same in three places in each of said towns, and publishing the same three weeks successively in the Age, a paper printed in Augusta, in the County of Kennebec, in the Argus, a paper printed in Portland, and in the Oxford Democrat, a paper printed at Paris, in the County of Oxford, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the said time of meeting; at which time and place (after it has been satisfactorily shown that the above notice has been duly given,) the Commissioners will proceed to view the route set forth in said petition, and other routes and roads connected therewith, and after such view, they will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses at some convenient place in the vicinity, when and where all persons and corporations interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

Attest, CHAS C. HARMON, Clerk.

Copy of the Petition and Order of Court thereon.

Attest, C. C. HARMON, Clerk.

Atlantic and St. L. Rail Road.

PASSENGER TRAINS will leave the Depot at the foot of India Street daily, Sundays excepted, on and after April 23, 1849, till further notice, as follows:

Leave Portland, for Lewiston Falls and Mechanic Falls at 7.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M.

Leave the Depot near Mechanic Falls for Portland at 11 A. M. and 5.30 P. M.

Leave the Depot near Lewiston Falls for Portland at 11.15 A. M. and 5.45 P. M.

A Freight Train with a Passenger Car attached to it, will leave Mechanic Falls for Portland at 6 A. M. Leave Lewiston Falls for Portland at 6.30 A. M.—Leave Portland for Lewiston Falls and Mechanic Falls, at 4.15 P. M.

The Company will not be responsible for Baggage to an amount exceeding $50 in value unless notice is given and paid for at the rate of one passage for every $500 additional value.

S. T. COFSER, Superintendent.

Portland, April 17, 1849.

The 7.30 A. M. train from Portland will connect at Lewiston with the Stages for Turner, Livermore, Wilton and Farmington; Canton, Peru and Dixfield; Monmouth, Winthrop and Augusta.

The 7.30 A. M. Train from Portland will connect, at Mechanic Falls, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, with the Stages for Greenwood and Bethel; Rumford and Andover. The 7.30 A. M. and 2.30 P. M. trains will connect daily with Stages for Oxford, Norway, South Paris and Paris; West Minot and Buckfield. tf 51

TO FARMERS AND DAIRY-MEN.

ANTHONY & EMERSON'S PATENT DOUBLE ACTING ROTARY CHURN, PATENTED JAN. 9, 1849.—In bringing this effectual and simple Churn into use, the proprietors, feeling confidence in its capabilities, do not hesitate to pronounce it the best Churn ever offered to the public. This Churn is on exhibition at the agency,

54 BROAD STREET, UP STAIRS, BOSTON.

And in order to convince the incredulous and satisfy the curious, at TWELVE O'CLOCK, DAILY,

A CHURNING WILL BE MADE.

The public are invited to call and examine the machine, and see its utility tested. It combines the following valuable qualities:

1st. It produces butter in less time than any other Churn, making it and gathering it from sweet milk in from three to eight minutes, and from cream in much less time.

2d. It produces more butter from the same amount of milk or cream than the ordinary method, as it does its work in a more thorough and scientific manner.

3d. It is the cheapest and most convenient Churn ever invented, involving the true philosophical principles of butter-making.

4th. New milk, after being churned, is sweet and suitable for family use.

5th. Instead of feeding the calf with milk direct from the cow—churned sweet milk will answer every purpose. By this process, the butter is all profit.

We offer it upon the following terms:—If the Churn does not prove as recommended, it may be returned, and the money will be refunded.

We have constantly on hand and for sale, five different sizes, $3, $4, $5, $6, and $12, capable of churning at one time, 1 3-4, 3 1-2, 5 1-2, 10, and 20 gallons of milk or cream. Also, Churns of any size made to order.

Exclusive county rights to manufacture and sell in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, for sale at about the rate of one hundred dollars for each 10,000 inhabitants.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. for cash, is allowed to the trade.

All orders, *postage paid*, addressed to the subscribers, will be promptly attended to.

JONES & CURTIS.

54 Bread street, (up stairs,) Boston.

May 23, 1849. 3m4

To the Hon. Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford at their May Term, 1849.

THE undersigned, one of the Proprietors of Letter B, in said County, would respectfully represent, that the County road as located and as altered by a location of an alteration in the year 1848, from Abbott's Mills in Letter B, to the settlement on the Magalloway River, is impracticable and cannot for any reasonable expenditure be made "safe and convenient" for the public and that the same should be discontinued inasmuch as, in the opinion of your Petitioner a road may be located with great propriety from the Settlements on the Magalloway River (they being the only individuals particularly interested in said road) to the State Line adjoining New Hampshire, near the town of Erroll in said State of New Hampshire; and your Petitioner would request that your Hon. Board should take the subject matter of his Petition into consideration, that you view said route from said Magalloway Settlements to said New Hampshire Line meaning to direct your attention, to any route, you may deem proper, to meet the wants of the public, one terminus being at or near said Magalloway Settlements, the other terminus upon New Hampshire Line adjoining said Errol, or as near the same as you may deem proper, or as may be expedient, and after due notice given to all interested, and after viewing said route, if deemed feasible, your Petitioner asks you to locate the same, and discontinue the road aforesaid or so much of the same as in your wisdom you may deem proper, and as in duty bound, &c. FRANKLIN SMITH.

May 9, 1849.

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss.—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of May, A. D. 1849.

ON the foregoing Petition, Ordered, that the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at John L. Bragg's Inn in said Letter B, on Monday, the twenty seventh day of August next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition, and immediately after such view will proceed to some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said Petition and this Order of Notice thereon to be published in The Age, a public newspaper issued at Augusta by the Printer to the State, six weeks successively, and in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris in said County, three weeks successively, the first of said publications to be at least thirty days before the said time of meeting, to the end that all persons and corporations interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

3w8 Attest—WM. K. KIMBALL, Clerk.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.

TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public Auction on *Friday, the twenty-seventh day of July next, at ten o'clock A. M.*, at the Store of E. W. Murlock in Paris in said County, all the right in equity of redemption which

AMERICK BISBEE,

of said Paris, has in and to the following Real Estate situated in said Paris, to wit: Part of Lot numbered twenty-seven in the sixth Range of Lots in said Paris, and being the premises whereon the said Bisbee now lives, the same being subject to a mortgage given to Simeon Cummings bearing date October 25th, 1841, to secure the payment of certain notes therein described recorded with Oxford Records Book 62, page 113, to which reference being had to said Records for further description. E. W. CLARK, Dep. Sheriff.

Paris, June 21st, 1849. 3w8

IRON FOUNDRY,

AND

STOVE WORKS,

STEEP FALLS, NORWAY, MAINE,

BROWN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Window Sash!

3000 LIGHTS of WINDOW SASH, from 7 by 9 to 11 by 16, glazed and unglazed, for sale by

S. B. RUMPHREY.

North Paris, Jan. 27, 1849. tf 39

FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.

L. T. BOOTHBY,

AGENT for the Atlantic, Thomaston, Lincoln, Mammoth and St. Lawrence Mutual Fire Insurance Companies.

South Paris, July 2, 1849. tf 9

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at PARIS, Me., July 1, 1849.

Alter Lewis; Abbott A; Allen Mrs Morgianna; Blake Galen; Burbank Frank; Briggs Simeon; Chase Miss Lucy; Caswell Mrs. Lydia A; Crawford Hiram; Cushman Caleb; Curtis Mrs Marcilla; Curtis Mrs Sophia; Cummings E T Esq., Crocker Cynthia H; Childs L W Esq; Davis Mrs Mary; Donnell Thomas G; Dudley Wellington; Dean Edmund; Estes Alfred; Farnum Simeon; Harlow Dr A J 2; Hemingway Colman or Wm H; Hall Flavel S; Hill A; Hurd Ebenezer R Jr; Kenney Charles F; Libby Mrs Betsey W; Longley Miss Eliza; Mountfort Miss Elizabeth; Marden Dr Jonathan; Perry Miss Mary A; Parlin Robinson; Ripley Mrs Harriet B; Royal Mrs Polly; Sturtevant Mrs Elizabeth; Sturtevant Wm A; Steele Charles Esq; Tribon Charles; Tubbs Orren; Virgin P G Esq; Watthouse G G; Whitman Jonathan Dr; Washburn Luther 2; Wall Elijah; White Miss Lucy J.

G. WASHINGTON MILLETT, P. M.

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MEXICO, MAINE.

Interesting to Ladies.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BOSTON,

AT THE

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

OF

MRS. COLE & CO.,

South Paris,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING BONNETS

and other goods, consisting in part of

FLORENCE DEVAN, CORDID, MILAN, BRUNSWICK, COBURG, BIRD'S EYE, LEDAL, PUZZLE BRAID, and other BONNETS.—Also, a full stock of

Misses' and Childrens' Bonnets.

Together with a choice selection of new and fashionable

RIBBONS, FLOWERS

and other articles in the Millinery line.

Particular attention paid to Bleaching and Trimming Bonnets.

May 14, 1849. *81

JEWETT & PRESCOTT'S DIRECT APPEAL

TO

All Purchasers of Shawls

AND

SILK GOODS

IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES!

The Proprietors of the well known

Silk and Shawl Store,

NO. 2 MILK STREET,

A FEW STEPS FROM WASHINGTON STREET,

BOSTON,

Have received, per late arrivals from Europe,

500 PACKAGES OF

New Shawls, Silks, Visites, Mantillas, &c.;

From which any Lady or Gentleman can make selection at the *very lowest wholesale prices*, by the single Shawl, Dress Pattern, or in larger quantities.

We have, at the present time, an incomparable assortment of

CASHMERES, BROCHE & VIENNE

Long and Square Shawls,

In new and splendid patterns;

BLACK SILK SHAWLS,

Large size and best qualities;

CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS,

Plain, Damask, Figured, and richly Embroidered, of every quality and price.

THIBET WOOL SHAWLS,

In black and fancy colors;

PLAID, WOOL, LONG, AND SQUARE SHAWLS,

Imported styles,—and also, choice patterns from the celebrated Bay State Mills.

Another such assortment of Shaws cannot be found elsewhere, and we offer every article fresh from the Manufacturer, at only one small profit over the cost of importation.

SPLENDID BROCKADE FIG'D SILKS,

Rich CAMELEON PLAIN and CORDED SILKS,

narrow, striped and plaited styles, in beautiful colors.

30 different kinds Of Black Silks,

with rich lustres, and made from pure boiled Silk. We urge as one great inducement, that all Silk Goods and Shawls found at our Establishment are *Full Sizes, Much Wider*, and *Better Qualities* than any other firm can offer, as we intend to know the make and history of every article sold on our counters. We have also,

Paris Visites, Mantillas, and Sacks,

In elegant new patterns, some of which are richly trimmed and embroidered. Also a good assortment of

BOMBAZINES, ALPACCAS AND VELVETS,

which, like our Shawls and Silk Goods, are offered in large or small quantities, at prices that must be gratifying to the purchaser.

Every Stranger visiting Boston can examine our Stock with little trouble and no expense; and cannot know what constitutes a good assortment until they have visited the

Milk Street Silk and Shawl Store,

No. 2 Milk Street,

A few steps from Washington Street.

April 3. is 3m 48

New Millinery Establishment.

THE Ladies of Norway and vicinity are respectfully informed that we are now prepared to open our stock of

NEW AND FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY,

This stock has been selected with much care, and will be offered on favorable terms. We shall have, at all times, a large assortment of

BONNETS,

of every variety; also,

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LACES, &C. &C.

Much attention will be given to

Altering, Bleaching and Pressing Bonnets,

which will be done in the most faithful manner, at a fair price.

MRS. M. J. SHATTUCK.

Rooms in Hathaway's Building, opposite Elm House.

Norway, May 28, 1849. tf 4

MEN WANTED

—TO TRAVEL AS AGENTS FOR THE—

HISTORY OF THE

MEXICAN WAR,

THE subscriber has in press and will shortly publish, the History of the Mexican War, with Biographical Sketches of the lives of Generals TAYLOR, SCOTT, WORTH, WOOL, TWIGGS, QUITMAN, and several others of the most distinguished officers. Illustrated by numerous engravings and Portraits.

BY JOHN FROST, L. L. D.

A number of enterprising and intelligent men of good character, are offered profitable employment, in circulating by subscription the above Work, in the State of Maine. The terms, which are very liberal, will be given on application to the subscriber post paid.

This Work will never be sold in the Bookstores, but exclusively by Agents at a reasonable and uniform price.

H. MANSFIELD,

Bookseller and Publisher,

June 19.—2m* 124 York St., New Haven, Conn.

Mill for Sale.

A NEW SAW, SHINGLE, and LATH MILL for sale on very favorable terms. Said mill is situated in Norway, near the new county road to Waterford, 6 miles from Norway Village and 4 miles from Waterford Upper Village. Two hundred and fifty thousand of lumber is cut annually in the same mill, and eight hundred thousand shingles in the shingle mill. For further particulars, enquire of Darius Holt, 2d, on the premises, or of

WM. E. GOODNOW.

une 1st, 1849.—copt7 Norway Village.

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

FARMERS, MECHANICS,

CITIZENS, and especially

Ladies with their little Boys,

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW SPRING GOODS

For 1849,

Is now ready, at LOWER PRICES THAN EVER!

PLEASE CALL!

TO THE

TRAVELLING PUBLIC!

WYTSIT HEAD QUARTERS for your Outfits.—As many of our citizens and New Englanders in neighboring towns, are about starting for the New El Dorado, or California Gold Diggings,—having no experience as to what they will require for their convenience and comfort, or in purchasing at Low Prices,—or, in short, in getting a good, suitable Outfit, for a little money,—they should go to Head Quarters, Boston.—Having made the Outfitting Business our study,—(three-fourths of my entire force, numbering some fifty clerks, being all engaged in this new branch of our trade,)—and having fitted out a number of extensive companies, we are prepared to furnish our patrons with a Printed List of all suitable articles required, and also information concerning the various routes to the Gold Regions.—It is amusing to see Oak Hall daily thronged with various groups—old men, young men, boys—rich and poor,—very few admitting where they are bound,—but the Outfit selected from the following useful Mining Articles, generally tells the story:—Feather River Overcoats—Spanish or California Cloaks, adapted to the double purpose of Cloak by day, and Blanket by night—Sutter's Long Mining Waistcoat—Linen Sacks—Thin Pants—light Vests—Oil, or India Rubber Suits—Life Preservers—Isthmus Bags, for Pack Mules—Canteens—Travelling Bags—Boots—Gold Bags—Tents, one of which can be seen pitched at Oak Hall Rotunda—Hammocks—Matresses—Blankets—Musquito Bars—Fancy Striped Travelling Shirts—Red Flannel Shirts and Drawers—Cravats or Stocks—Pocket Hdkfs—fine Shirts—El Dorado Caps—California Hats—Bowie Knives—Pocket Knives—Dirks—Pistols—Travelling Trunks—Carpet Bags—Umbrellas—Money Belts—Hair and Tooth Brushes—fancy Soaps—Pocket Combs and Mirrors.—Also, a large lot of Ready made Clothing, cheap, for Shipping.—Mining Clothes for laboring class—Jackets—Overalls—Stout Pants—Socks—Coats, &c. &c.—We hope that all who are going will succeed to their anticipations, but they will not unless they lay in a good supply of the above named articles.—If accounts from California are correct, it will require the Large Lumps to purchase any of the above useful articles out there.—A Printed List (for patrons of this establishment) of necessary articles, required for six months, one, two, or three years Outfit, together with prospective explanatory of various routes, can be had by post-paid application, addressed to "Oak Hall."—When a large company or club desire it, one of my traveling agents will be despatched to their orders.—Together with the above we have an Extensive Stock of every grade of Clothing, adapted to those who have not caught the "Gold Fever," and prefer to remain at home.

RECAPITULATION OF ABOVE ARTICLES, WITH PRICES ATTACHED.

Spanish or California Cloaks, for double purpose, Blankets or Cloaks,	$ 50 to 15 00
"Feather River" Mining Coats	6 50 to 12 00
Capt. Sutter's Long Mining Waistcoats,	3 00 to 3 50
Linen Sacks or Thin Coats,	75 to 1 25
Thin Pants, adapted to that climate,	50 to 2 00
Vests, of various patterns,	50 to 1 50
Oil Suits, adapted to the voyage out and the rainy season,	1 75 to 3 25
India Rubber Coats or Capes,	6 00 to 8 00
India Rubber Pants,	3 00 to 3 50
India Rubber Life Preservers,	50 to 1 00
Isthmus Bags, for Pack Mules,	1 75 to 2 25
Canteens, for drink,	25 to 1 00
Traveling Bags,	1 00 to 2 00
Gold Bags,	50 to 1 00
Tents, of various patterns, (one can be seen pitched at Oak Hall Rotunda,)	8 00 to 40 00
Hemp Hammocks, for slinging in the open air,	1 75 to 2 00
Mattrasses,	1 00 to 2 50
Blankets,	1 00 to 2 50
Musquito Bars, for protection from various insects that infest that region,	
Fancy Striped Traveling Shirts,	50 to 2 75
Red Flannel Shirts, Drawers, &c.,	75 to 1 25
Blue Flannel Shirts,	1 25 to 1 50
Cravats or Stocks,	17 to 1 00
Pocket Handkerchiefs	25 to 75
Fine Shirts, with Linen Bosoms, Collars and Wristbands,	75 to 1 50
California Caps,	25 to 1 00
Tampico Hats,	75 to 1 00
Pocket Knives,	17 to 1 50
Bowie Knives, with Belts for Pistols, complete,	5 00 to 6 00
Dirks or large Knives,	50 to 1 50
Belt, Sheath and Knife, complete,	37 to 75
Tin Cup, Plate, Spoon, &c., all for	50
Pistols, Revolvers, &c.,	3 00 to 12 00
Traveling Trunks,	2 00 to 5 50
Traveling Bags (very handy in traveling to the mines from San Francisco)	1 00 to 1 50
Umbrellas for the rainy season,	37 1-2 to 1 00
Clothes, Hair and Shoe Brushes,	17 to 50
Fancy Soaps, per cake,	5 to 12 1-2
Pocket Combs, pocket Mirrors, &c.,	5 to 25
Specie Belts,	50 to 1 50
Socks, of Woolen, Cotton, Linen, &c.,	12 1-2 to 50
Gloves, Buck Mitts, &c.,	17 to 1 00
Mining, or Laboring Jackets,	1 25 to 1 75
Mining, or Laboring Pants,	1 00 to 2 50
Mining, or Laboring Overalls,	50 to 75

—ALSO—

Tooth Brushes—Purses—Pocket Books—Memorandums—Wallets—Smoking Caps—Night Caps—Towels—Sheets—Pillows—Bedding, &c.

—together—

with every variety of Traveling and Convenient Articles, combining the largest assortment in the Outfitting Line, in any Establishment in the United States!

By selecting from this assortment, the trouble of running round to various establishments will be averted, as here you can find every thing wanted, from a

Pick Axe to a Capt. Sutter Long Mining Waistcoat.

OAK HALL,

BOSTON.

32, 34, 36 & 38, ANN STREET,

Wooden Buildings—Diamond Windows—Nearly opposite Merchants' Row.

G. W. SIMMONS & CO.

April 3, 1849. 3m48

STEPHEN EMERY,

COUNSELLOR

AND

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS returned to his Former Office over the Probate Office, where he may be found at all business hours.

☞ Persons indebted to the late co-partnership of STEPHEN EMERY & SON are requested to call and make a settlement.

Paris, Dec. 4, 1848. tf 51

D. PORTER STOWELL,

Counsellor and Attorney at Law,

SOUTH PARIS, MAINE.

NEW MEDICINE.

DOCTOR MASTA'S

GENUINE INDIAN VEGETABLE PURGATIVE PILLS,

For Bilious and Inflammatory Fevers, Indigestion, Chill Fevers, Headache, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Piles, Jaundice, Cholic, Pain in the Stomach and Side, Heartburn, Perverted Appetite, Diarhœa, Dysentery, Impure Blood, and all Derangements of the Bilious System.

THE rapid sale of these Pills in many sections of the country where they have been circulated, is a sure evidence of their great value as a medicine for the diseases they are designed. No other medicine of the kind has given that general satisfaction as these Pills, considering the shortness of time since they were presented before the public for trial.—Hundreds of persons throughout the New England States, the State of New York, and the Canadas, have already pronounced them to be the best family medicine they have ever used. It is the general opinion of all who have used them themselves and seen their effects in their families, that they are the best operating cathartic they have ever taken, and proves the following advantages over all others.

1. They do not sicken and distress the stomach when taken. So little inconvenience, if any at all is felt after taking them, that it is hardly noticed that pills have been taken. Pills in general, composed as they are of nauseous, irritating and inflaming ingredients, distress and irritate the stomach in a high degree, seeming more to aggravate and deepen the disease than to remove it.

2. Their effect upon the bowels is equally unattended with distress. They operate with perfect ease and safety, causing no griping or any other painful sensation. With the greatest ease they evacuate the alimentary canal thoroughly, cleansing it of all putrid, irritating and fecal matters.

3. They relieve costiveness and not increase it.—Pills as a general thing, instead of relieving, render this habit of the body more obstinate. The more they are taken the more it is confirmed. The reason is obvious. They move the bowels merely by the irritation they produce upon the membranes of the alimentary canal, and from this arise the uncomfortable consequences already alluded to. They are not composed of materials congenial to the system and in proper proportion to carry out the principle of purgation. Consequently they do not, and cannot, remove the cause of disease, but liable also in many cases to increase it. They operate too heavily, exercising and prostrating the vital energies of the system, upon which the resisting influence to disease are based. The reaction that follows this condition is a feverish excitement of the entire range of the alimentary canal, extending sympathetically by the agency of the nerves through all the whole system. This deranges at once to a great degree the secretions of the liver, and other fluids, and in this manner consumption of the bowels becomes to exist rather than relieved. A very number of persons who have taken dose after dose of various kinds of pills know this to be a fact, remaining ignorant, however, of the cause.

4. They are composed entirely of vegetables, the productions of this climate; carefully extracted and concentrated; not a particle of mineral, or any other poisonous ingredient forms the composition. Made of materials that are natural and simple, their combination being judicious and exact, their compatibility to the system is more certain. They are far superior to pills that have been in general use, milder, and more prompt, safer and more uniform in their operation. In using them no particular care is required. Persons may eat and drink as usual, (intoxicating drinks excepted) work or travel, or eat immediately after taking them. They are not made to carry out the old doctrine that the sick must be made sicker before they are cured.

☞ Every family who are in the habit of keeping medicines for their own convenience, should never be without these pills. After having once tried them and ascertained their good qualities, they would not be without them. Persons also who are in the habit of traveling much, and are often liable to be unwell, would also find them convenient to keep on hand.—Their operation is so easy and yet efficient as to be dispensed with, without any inconvenience whatever, that they ought to form one of the indispensible items for the traveler's outfit.

☞ Try them and know for yourself whether these things are true that are said of them. The old saying is true where personal knowledge and experience is required, that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating of it." The first time you have occasion to need pills just give them a trial, and if in your opinion, they fail to do what is said of them, take the advantage of the following remedy.

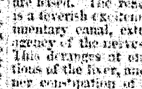
All persons who may purchase a box of them, after taking one or two doses in accordance with directions should not be satisfied with them, the money paid will be refunded, or the charge for the same cancelled, by returning the box in a saleable condition, with the remainder of the pills. Agents selling them are requested to conform to this rule.

To be had at all the principal stores in every town and village in the United States.

For sale by HUBBARD & STEVENS, Paris; Asa Field, J G Ross & Co, South Paris; T E Twitchell, R A Chapman & Co, Bethel; H H Houghton, Patch & Colburn, Greenwood; Swift & Knight, Merrill & Frost, Norway; S Frances, Dennison, True, and Kendall, Shackley & Farrar, Norway; Oliver Porter, Chaplin & Nelson, Fort Hill, Westbrook; F Blake, S S Robey, Hancock & Robinson, Farmington; W Turner, Otisfield; Charles Durell, Wm B Stapley, Oxford; M Robinson, Colon Bingham, Joseph Freeman, Woodbury & Berry, Canaan & Lane, Lancaster, Hennessey, Mundy, Joseph I Fuller, Hebron; I Atwood & Co, Taylor, Cushing & Hamlen, Buckfield; W & M Bray, W Clark & Co, Wm Bean, Turner; Wilson Child, Reed & Washburn, Livermore; Cushing & Lowell, Livermore; John Hersey, Canton; Jordan Bros, Hartford; Jenkins & Graham, Jonathan Vaughn, Brookfield; Jonathan Hall, Peru; Hubbard & Barrows, Canton Mills; John P Hubbard, Hebron, and by merchants generally throughout the New England States.

June 10, 1849. 1y7

Bold Washington.



THE subscriber is specially informed his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased a splendid Dark Gray Horse, called "Bold Washington," weighing fifteen hundred pounds, for the season of March the current season. He is a fine traveller, and is said to be Sired a beautiful horse called

The French Fox.

This horse is five years old, is of a dark iron gray color, has a full and mane and tail, with a star in front, and a white foot on his right. He will be found in all respects a good horse in every respect, or I promise to refund the money.

The French Fox was raised on the farm of Dr. Isaac Coombs. He will stand one mile from the village of Norway on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of Exeter's Mills, for Norway Village, on Thursday to Pound Hill Brook, or Lovell's Mills, for Fryeburg Village, on Friday and Saturday, Lovell Falls, where they may be found Wednesday and Saturday of each week. Stow Village, where they may be found on Thursday of each week. Lovell Village, where they may be found on Saturday of each week.

One of the subscribers has purchased a Livery Stable at Norway Village, Summer, on Tuesday and Saturday.

AMERICA LAGRAIN.

Buckfield, June 8, 1849. 6

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.—Taken on Execution and will be sold at public Auction, on Saturday the fourth day of August next, at two o'clock, P. M. at the Store of Joshua Graham, in Bethel, Oxford County, all the right, title and interest which

HIRAM PUTNAM,

of said Bethel, has to redeem a certain lot or parcel of land conveyed from David Kimball to said Putnam by mortgage deed, dated the 15th day of March, 1847, and recorded in Oxford Registry, Book 107, Page 107, which land is situated in said Bethel, on the westerly side of the Androscoggin River, and is the same land in the occupation of said Hiram Putnam, it same having been attached on the original Writ.

JAMES BULLOCK, Deputy Sheriff.

Bethel, June 30, 1849. 9

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day entered into Copartnership under the name of

HOWE & CUSHMAN,

for the purpose of carrying on the

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE,

In West India Goods & Groceries, Dry Goods, Hard Ware, CROCKERY WARE, &C. &C.,

at the old stand of Jeremiah Howe.

Norway, April 17, 1849. 4

JEREMIAH HOWE,
DAVID N. CUSHMAN.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscribers have for the past week been receiving from Boston a large and splendid assortment of Goods adapted to the present season, which were purchased

FOR CASH

and consequently enables us to sell them

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Our stock consists of most kinds of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as

MUSLIN D'LAINES, LAWNS, GINGHAMS, GINGHAM LAWNS, BARAGES, FIGD AND PLAIN SILKS, ALPACCAS, ALPINES, &c. &c.

Also, a great variety of Millinery Goods, such as

BONNETS, BONNET RIBBONS, WREATHS, TAPS, TARLTONS, MUSLINS,

Likewise, CARPETINGS, MATRESSES, FEATHERS, BED TICKINGS, LOOKING GLASSES, &c.,

All of which were purchased at very low prices, and will be sold accordingly.

Wanted in Exchange for Goods, all kinds of Country Produce.

Also, Cash will be paid for

Wool, Wool Skins, Shipping Furs, Calf Skins, &c.

HOWE & CUSHMAN.

Norway, May 16, 1849. 4w3

NEW ARRANGEMENT & NEW SPRING GOODS AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

A. C. DENISON, C. P. TRUE & J. A. KENDALL

Having entered into a Co-partnership for *Mercantile purposes*, under the style of

DENISON, TRUE & KENDALL,

and having made large and commodious additions to the Store lately occupied by Denison & True, (locking it by for the

LARGEST STORE IN THE COUNTY!

would respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they are receiving by the *Brig Forest from Portland and Boston*, an

EXTENSIVE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

particularly adapted to the Country Trade, which, in consequence of their facilities for purchasing,

WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

either at Wholesale or Retail. And they would very respectfully renew their invitations to their old Customers, and at the same time solicit new ones to call and examine their extensive assortment confidently asserting them that they shall not leave dissatisfied.

Messrs. D. T. & K. intend to keep constantly on hand, and in addition for

WHOLESALE PURCHASERS,

every article kept in a VARIETY STORE. Among which may be found at all times—

ENGLISH, GERMAN and AMERICAN BROADCLOTHS, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Cashmeretts, Colombians and Satinetts, Plain and Fancy Vestings, of all descriptions, together with a large assortment of Tailors' Trimmings.

PRINTS, of all qualities and styles, PATCHES, M. D'LAINES, GINGHAMS Alpaccas, Madonna Stripes, Mohair Lustres, Plain Silks, Printed Lawns, &c. &c.

BROWN and BLEACHED SHEETINGS, of all qualities, TICKINGS, DRILLINGS, Denims, Waddings, Batthings, Gloves, Laces, Edgings, Black Silk, Cashmere and Fancy Shawls, and

White Goods of all descriptions.

They have also fitted up

BONNET ROOMS

Over NOYES & FRANCIS' STORE, where Bonnets are made and trimmed to order. Fancy Ribbons and Trimmings of all kinds, together with a rich variety of other Fancy Goods constantly on hand.

HATS, CAPS, CARPETING AND FEATHERS.

BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS and STATIONERY; WRITING, WRAPPING, and ROOM PAPERS.

Also, a splendid assortment of

Hard and Crockery Ware, and Mirrors. W. I. Goods and Groceries.

CORN, FLOUR, NAILS, GLASS, LIME, PLASTER, IRON AND STEEL, Sheet Lead, Zinc. Boots Shoes and Leather. Lamps and Linseed Oils, Paints, Ground Lead, &c.

Also—***LUMBER*** of all kinds bought and sold.

Our motto is

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

WANTED—**20,000** lbs. WOOL; **100** Tons of RAGS; **10** Tons of BUTTER; **10,000** Doz. EGGS, and PRODUCE of all kinds.

Norway, May 1, 1849. tf 52

BUCK & WESCOTT'S CLOTHING STORE

At South Paris.

THE subscribers would inform their friends and customers that they have removed to the Store recently occupied by Messrs. Denison & True, where they still continue to carry on the

CLOTHING BUSINESS

at the old stand, in the most central place. Thanking the public for their liberal patronage, which they have so long received, they hope, by punctual attendance to merit a continuance of the same. Being regularly supplied from Boston with

Ready Made Clothing,

they flatter themselves that they are prepared to furnish Goods

As cheap as can be found elsewhere.

They also keep

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

French, German, and English BROADCLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Doeskins & Vestings,

which will be made to order in the most fashionable manner, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

All Goods made to order warranted to be of their recommendation.

Fashions Regularly Received.

E. C. BUCK,
M. M. WESCOTT.

May 15, 1849. 1y 2

E. W. CLARK,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

PARIS, OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE.

All process and communications to be left at my office will receive prompt attention.

April 12, 1849. 1y 49

Dr. Townsend's

SARSAPARILLA.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of the above celebrated Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla—a genuine article.

Price—$1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00.

HUBBARD & STEVENS.

Paris, March 16, 1849. tf 40

Bonnets and Fancy Goods.

THE subscriber has just received from Boston a large and fashionable assortment of Bonnets, Bonnet Trimmings and Fancy Goods, for sale cheap, among which may be found—

Florence, Dunstable Braid, Milan Fibre, Crochet Mixed, Crochet Brim, Straw, Cottage, Fancy Braid Hats, Fancy Bonnets, Fancy Hats, Plain Braid, French Fancy Ruffled, Fancy Braid, Crape, Fancy Crape Ruffled, Fancy Braid, Crape, Fancy Crape Ruffled, Fancy Braid, Crape, Fancy Crape